

# How Many Different Sources Are There for (Coherent) Plasmaspheric Hiss and What Are the Implications for Subauroral Energetic Particle Precipitation?

Bruce T. Tsurutani<sup>1</sup>, Sang A. Park<sup>1,2</sup>, Barbara J. Falkowski<sup>1,2</sup>, Anthony J. Mannucci<sup>1</sup>, Jolene S. Pickett<sup>3</sup>, Gurbax S. Lakhina<sup>4</sup>, Banhu Remya<sup>4</sup>, Michel Parrot<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA

<sup>2</sup>Glendale Community College, Glendale, CA

<sup>3</sup>University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

<sup>4</sup>Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, IN

<sup>5</sup>CNRS, Orleans, France

We will discuss the many different sources of coherent plasmaspheric hiss and their properties. Our previous understanding of plasmaspheric hiss was that it is typically low-intensity and incoherent. Wave-particle interactions would lead to slow pitch angle diffusion or a slow drizzle particle precipitation. However the previous precepts are not totally correct. We will show that duskside plasmaspheric hiss with ~300 to 650 Hz frequencies can be both intense (~2.0 nT peak-to-peak) and coherent. Such waves can and will lead to very rapid particle losses for  $L < 6$ , or the subauroral duskside region. We will examine hiss at other local times and L shells and report on their properties as well. The main purpose of this effort is to predict and explain subauroral particle precipitation.